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(54) Title of the Invention: A Skin Aging Inhibitor and a Skin Cosmetic Material That Contains It

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#### 1. Title of the invention

A Skin Aging inhibitor and a Skin Cosmetic Material That Contains it

#### 2. Claims

(1) A skin aging inhibitor comprised of an ethanolamine derivative as indicated by general formula (I) below

(Wherein, R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> indicate, respectively, hydrogen atoms or methyl group and R<sub>3</sub> indicates a methyl group

- (2) A skin aging inhibitor as described in Claim (1) in which the ethanolamine derivative as indicated by general formula (I) and/or salt thereof is N-methylethanolamine and/or salts thereof.
- (3) A skin cosmetic material characterized in that it contains the skin aging inhibitor described in Claim (1).

## **Detailed Description of the invention** 3.

# (Field of Industrial Use)

This invention relates to a skin aging inhibitor which improves the pliability of the skin and which has a superior skin aging inhibiting effect (blood flow promoting effect, skin softening effect, improving effects on the elasticity and smoothness of the skin and improving effect on wrinkles) and to a skin cosmetic material that contains it.

### (Prior Art)

Skin that has aged is in a state in which the skin surface is dry and rough. This is thought to be due to a decrease in the water-retaining capacity of the stratum corneum, a decrease in barrier function and a decrease in the amount of secretion of sebum. In addition, decreases in metabolic function occur accompanying decreases in the number of cells in the epidermis and dermis. Moreover, it is known that there are decreases in enzyme activity related to oxidation-reduction in the epidermis and in the oxygen partial pressure of the skin and that the turnover rate of the stratum corneum is decreased.

On the other hand, the components that form most of the structure of the skin are collagen and elastin and it is said that they control the elasticity and pliability of the skin. As a result of aging, it is thought that their solubilizable fractions decrease, that cross-linked bonds are formed and that elasticity and pliability are decreased. Moreover, metabolism of collagen and abnormally marked fibrosis of collagen occurs with aging. Hyaluronic acid, which is an intercellular substance of the skin, also undergoes a marked decrease and a decrease in skin water content is brought about with aging. As a result, aged skin undergoes overall atrophy, undergoes thinning, loses pliability, elasticity and smoothness and becomes rough.

Many cosmetic agents in which collagen and hyaluronic acid are compounded have been proposed as agents for improving skin that has aged in this way. However, they only improve the surface moisture retaining effect and do not bring about any essential improvement of the aged skin. In addition, vitamins and natural drugs are used as skin cell activators but at the present have not been applied to treatment of aged skin.

# (Problems the invention is intended to Solve)

Consequently, the objective of this invention is to provide a skin aging inhibitor which essentially improves aged skin by promoting collagen metabolism and eliminating fibrosis of the skin and a skin cosmetic material that

# (Means for Solving the Problems)

This invention is a skin cosmetic material characterized in that it is a skin aging inhibitor comprised of an ethanolamine derivative as indicated by general formula (i) below and/or a salt thereof and in that it contains this

(Wherein,  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  indicate, respectively, hydrogen atoms or a methyl group and  $R_3$  indicates a methyl

The skin aging inhibitor of this invention as indicated by general formula (i) can be, for example, monoethanolamine, N-methylethanolamine, N,N-dimethylethanolamine, 2-amino-1-butanol, 2-amino-1-propanol, -methyl-2-amino-1-butabol and N-methyl-2-amino-1-propanol.

The skin aging inhibitor of this invention as indicated by general formula (i) can be used in the form of a free amine or of an amine salt. Amine salts cam include, for example, salts of mineral acids such as hydrochlorides, sulfates, nitrates and phosphates and salts of organic acids such as acetates, lactates, citrates, malates, tartrates, fumarates, maleates, lower fatty acid salts and higher fatty acid salts.

The aging inhibitor of this invention can be used in cosmetic materials.

(3)

The content of skin aging inhibitor in this invention should be 0.001 to 10.0 weight % (hereafter abbreviated to wt %), and, preferably, 0.01 to 5.0 wt %, relative to the total weight of the cosmetic material of this invention. When it is less than 0.01 to 5.0 wt %, the effect is insufficient. When it exceeds 10.0 wt %, no effect corresponding to the increased amount can be anticipated.

The skin cosmetic material of this invention can be made into such forms as lotions, emulsions, creams, ointments and packs by standard methods.

In addition, surfactants, microbicidal agents, preservatives, keratin dissolving agents, antioxidants, perfumes and pigments can be compounded with the skin cosmetic materials of this invention in ranges in which the objectives of this invention can be achieved.

## (Action)

The inventors had previously discovered that compound (i) promotes the production of procollagenase in the skin (Japanese Patent Application Early Disclosure No. 2-97071 [1990]).

Procollagenase is activated in the body by proteolytic enzymes such as plasmin and stromelysin [phonetic]\*. (See The Biochemical Journal, Vol. 166, pages 21-31, 1977; and Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the U.S.A., Vol. 86, page 2632, 1989.) Collagenase breaks down collagen that has accumulated abnormally and prevents fibrosis of the skin.

It is thought that the skin aging inhibitor and skin cosmetic material of this invention prevent fibrosis of the skin, promote softening of the skin and essentially improve aged skin on the basis of the action described above.

## (Examples)

We shall now present a detailed description of this invention on the basis of examples and comparative examples. The skin blood flow volume test method, the skin viscoelasticity test method and the skin beautifying effect test method described in the examples are indicated below.

# (1) Skin blood flow volume test method

The abdomens of three New Zealand white rabbits were shaved and the animals were fasted for 18 hours, after which they were anesthetized by intravenous injection of the sodium salt of pentobarbital at a rate of 35 mg/kg. The backs of the rabbits were immobilized [that is, the rabbits were immobilized on their backs], a compounded skin cosmetic test material containing the aging Inhibitor of this invention (or substances indicated in the comparative examples) and an uncompounded test material were applied uniformly in amounts of 0.1 g to two sites of 3 × 2 cm² in the abdominal test sites, a plate type transducer was held on the test application site of the abdomen with cellophane tape and skin blood flow volume (µV) at fixed times after application of the test material (0.5, 1.0 and 2.0 hours) was determined using a crossed thermocouple skin blood flow meter (Shin Coater Model 201, manufactured by the Shin'el Company).

The blood flow volume when the compounded skin cosmetic material containing the skin aging inhibitor of this invention (or substances indicated in the comparative examples) was applied was designated as  $C_A$ , the blood flow volume with the uncompounded test material was designated as  $C_B$  and  $C_A/C_B$  was calculated. Values for 30 times (0.5, 1.0 and 2.0 hours) were averaged for each animal, the average for three animals was found and this value was taken as ratio of increase in skin blood flow volume.

\*Translator's Note: Transliterated phonetically from the Japanese. As such, the spelling may differ from other transliterations.

# (2) Skin viscoelasticity test method

Skin cosmetic materials containing the skin aging inhibitor of this invention and the substances indicated in the comparative examples were compounded with a water-absorbing ointment described in the Pharmacopoeia in concentrations of 5 weight % and test material creams were made. (Uncompounded materials were used as controls.)

Next, the backs of Wistar hairless rats (6 weeks of age, male, 5 animals per group) were shaved and amounts of 0.1 g of test material were applied on consecutive days to a site of 2 × 2 cm on the right shoulder.

On the 45th day after the test was begun, the skin viscoelasticity value was determined using an oscillating skin viscoelasticity device as described Japanese Patent Application Early Disclosure No. 59-120130 [1984]).

The skin viscoelasticity values (in any desired unit) displayed by this same determination device increase as the skin become softer.

The average value (S) of skin viscoelasticity for 5 animals per group to which the cream compounded with the skin cosmetic material of this invention was applied and the average value (C) of 5 animals per group in uncompounded cream was applied were found, (S)/(C) was calculated and skin viscoelasticity was evaluated.

# (3) Skin beautifying effect test method (practical use test)

Test material was used twice a day (morning and evening) continuously for 3 months by 20 female test subjects (ages 35 to 55 years) complaining of rough skin, small wrinkles and dry skin, after which evaluations were made of improvement in skin pliability, elasticity and wrinkles. The results were shown in terms of the numbers of persons answering "there was improvement in skin pliability," "there was improvement in skin elasticity" and "there was improvement in skin wrinkles" in respect to the various items.

(Blank below)

# Examples 1 to 6 and Comparative Examples 1 to 3 (Skin Milk)

# (1) Composition

	Raw Material Components	Content wt %
•••	Liquid paraffin	20.0
(A)	Stearyl alcohol	5.0
	Isopropyl myristate	1.5
(B)	Compound (I) or components of comparative example	Described in Table 1
(C)	Sodium N-lauroyl glutamate	2.0
	Methylparaben	2.0
	Puniles water	Remainder

# Method of Manufacture

Component (A) was mixed uniformly by stirring, after which the mixture was dissolved uniformly by heating and stirring for 5 minutes at 75°C. Next, component (B) was dissolved uniformly in component (C), after which the solution was added to component (A), the materials were dispersed uniformly by mixing and stirring and were then cooled to 30°C. At the time of use, the contents were dispersed uniformly by shaking.

## (3) Properties

The results of the various tests that were performed on each skin milk are presented in Table 1

Table 1

	Compounded Substance	Content (wt%)	Blood Flow Volume	Skin Viscoelasticity	Pra	ictical Test (F	Persona)
Comparative Example 1	Village II C		Promoting Effect In Rabbits	Improving Effect	Pilability	Elasticity	Improvement of Wrinkles
Comparative Example 2 Comparative Example 3 Example 1 Example 2 Example 3 Example 4 Example 5 Example 6	Vitamin E acetate Y-Oryzanol Ethyl nicotinate N-methylethanolamine N-methylethanolamine N-methylethanolamine N,N-dimethylethanolamine 2-amino-1-butanol 2-amino-1-propanol	1.0 3.0 0.1 0.01 0.1 3.0 1.0 2.0	1.00 1.02 1.02 1.15 1.21 1.29 1.26 1.20	1.00 1.02 1.03 1.11 1.15 1.32 1.25 1.22 1.31	8 8 14 15 17 16 17	5 8 7 15 16 18 17 18	6 7 6 18 15 18 16 17

As can be seen from this table, the skin cosmetic materials of this invention of Examples 1 to 6 containing compound (I) exhibited better results in all of the tests than the skin milks of Comparative Examples 1 to 3.

Examples 7 to 12 and Comparative Examples 4 to 6

## [Skin Cream]

Various skin creams of the following composition were prepared and tests were performed as in Examples 1 to 6. The results are shown in Table 2.

#### (1) Composition

	Raw material components .	Content
	Squalane	<del> </del>
	Olive oil	10.0
	Solid paraffin	10.0
(A)	Cetanol	5.0
	Sorbitan monostearate	4.0
	Polyoxyathyalana carbitan and a second	2.0
/D\	<ul> <li>Polyoxyethyelene sorbitan monostearate (20 E.O.)</li> </ul>	2.0
(B)	Compound (I) or components of comparative examples	Described in Table 1
· _ \	Glyceral	5.0
C)	Methylparben	5.0
	Purified water	0.1 Remainder

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# (2) Method of Manufacture

Component (B) was dissolved uniformly in component (C), after which the solution was heated to 80°C. On the other hand, component (A) was heated to 80°C and dissolved, after which component (C) was poured into component (A) and mixed by stirring. Next, it was cooled to a temperature of 30°C while being stirred.

## (3) Properties

The results of the various tests that were performed on each skin cream are presented in Table 2.

(blank below)

Table 2

	Compounded Substance	4 4044	Blood Flow Volume	Skin Viscoelasticity	Practical Test (Persons)		
Comparative Example 4			Promoting Effect in Rabbits	Improving Effect	Pliability	Elasticity	Improvement of Wrinkles
Comparative Example 5 Comparative Example 6 Example 7 Example 8 Example 9	Glycyl lysine Aloe extract Placenta extract N-methylethanolamine N-methylethanolamine N-methylethanolamine N,N-dimethylethanolamine 2-amino-1-butanol 2-amino-1-propanol	0.1 5.0 1.0 0.5 0.2 5.0 0.5 2.0	1.01 1.00 1.03 1.15 1.25 1.29 1.20	1.00 0.98 1.02 1.11 1.23 1.34 1.19 1.25	5 6 7 14 15 18 18 17	8 5 6 15 18 19 15 18	6 7 6 15 15 18 15

As can be seen from this table, the skin cosmetic materials of this invention of Examples 7 to 12 containing compound (I) exhibited better results in all of the tests than the skin creams of Comparative Examples 4 to 6.

# (Effect of the invention)

As described above, it is evident that the skin aging inhibitor and skin cosmetic material of this invention improves the pliability and elasticity of the skin and prevents aging of the skin.

Applicant:

Kanebo Company, Ltd. [sea]

⑩ 日本国特許庁(JP)

⑪特許出願公開

# ② 公開特許公報(A) 平4-95008

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**図発明の名称** 皮膚老化防止剤及びそれを含有する皮膚化粧料

②特 願 平2-212931

❷出 願 平2(1990)8月10日

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#### 明 細 書

#### 1. 発明の名称

皮膚 老化防止剤及びそれを含有する皮膚化粧料

#### 2. 特許請求の範囲

(I) 下記一般式 (I) で表されるエタノールアミン誘導体及び/又はその塩から成る皮膚老化防止剤。

(式中R,及びR,はそれぞれ水素原子あるいはメチル基を示し、R,は水素原子,メチル基あるいはエチル基を示す。)

- (2) 一般式(I) で表されるエタノールアミン誘導体及び/又はその塩が、Nーメチルエタノールアミン及び/又はその塩である、請求項(1) 記載の皮膚老化防止剤。
- (3) 請求項(1) 記載の皮膚老化防止剤を含むことを 特徴とする皮膚化粧料。

#### 3. 発明の詳細な説明

#### (産業上の利用分野)

本発明は、皮膚の柔軟性を向上させ、皮膚の老化防止効果(血流促進効果、皮膚柔軟化効果、皮膚乳軟化効果、皮膚乳腫の弾力性及び平滑性の改善効果、しわの改善効果)に優れた皮膚老化防止剤及びそれを含有する皮膚化粧料に関する。

#### 〔従来の技術〕

老化した皮膚は、皮膚裏面が乾燥し、荒れ肌嫌の状態になるが、これは角質層の水分保持機能の低下やバリヤー機能の低下、更に皮脂分泌量の低下等に起因すると考えられている。また、患皮皮皮は細胞数の減少を伴い、代謝機能素で低度ともに細胞数の減少を伴い、代謝機能素で低速の酸化還元関連の酵素オーバ速度が低下することが知られている。

一方、皮膚の大部分の構造を形成する成分として、コラーゲンとエラスチンがあり、皮膚の弾力性と柔軟性を左右していると言われている。加齢によりこれらの成分の可容性分画が減少し、架構

結合が形成されがいる。更によりではないのではないでは、から、カーがないではないでは、から、カーがののではないでは、から、大きにはないである。では、ないのでは、ないのでは、ないのでは、そのに、ないのでは、ないでは、できる。といい、では、ないではない。では、これでは、ないでは、できる。

このような老化した皮膚の改善剤として、コラーゲンやヒアルロン酸を配合した化粧料が数多くとなっているが、表面の保湿効果が改善されるだけであり、本質的に老化肌を改善するものではない。その他、皮膚細胞賦活剤としてビタミン類や生薬類が使用されているが、やはり老化肌の治療にまでは至っていないのが現状である。

#### (発明が解決しようとする課題)

従って本発明の目的は、コラーゲンの代謝を促進し、皮膚の線維化を解消することにより、本質的に老化肌を改善する皮膚老化防止剤、及びそれを含有する皮膚化粧料を提供することにある。

いられる。アミンの塩としては例えば、塩酸塩、硫酸塩、硝酸塩、燐酸塩等の鉱酸の塩、酢酸塩、乳酸塩、クエン酸塩、リンゴ酸塩、酒石酸塩、フマル酸塩、マレイン酸塩、低級脂肪酸塩、高級脂肪酸塩等の有機酸の塩等が挙げられる。

本発明の皮膚老化防止剤は、皮膚化粧料等に適用することが可能である。

本発明の皮膚老化防止剤の含有量は、本発明の皮膚化粧料の全重量に対して好ましくは 0.001~10.0重量%(以下wt%と略記する。)更に好ましくは 0.01~5.0wt%である。

0.001wt%より少ないと効果は十分でなく、 10.0wt%を越えてもその増量分に見合った効果は期待できない。

本発明の皮膚化粧料は、常法に従って、ローション類、乳液類、クリーム類、軟膏類、パック類 等の剤型にすることが可能である。

また、本発明の皮膚化粧料には、界面活性剤、 殺菌剤、防腐剤、角質溶解剤、抗酸化剤、香料、 色素等を本発明の目的を達成する範囲内で適宜配 (課題を解決するための手段)

本発明は、下記一般式(I)で表されるエタノールアミン誘導体及び/又はその塩から成る皮膚 老化防止剤及び、それを含有することを特徴とする皮膚化粧料である。

(式中R,及びR,はそれぞれ水素原子あるいいはメチル基を示し、R,は水素原子、メチル基あるいはエチル基を示す。) ・

一般式(1)で表される本発明の皮膚を化防止 剤は、例えばモノエタノールアミン、 N ーメチル エタノールアミン、N、N ージメチルエタノール アミン、2 ーアミノー1 ーブタノール、2 ーアミ ノー1 ープロパノール、N ーメチルー2 ーアミノ ー1 ープタノール、N ーメチルー2 ーアミノ ープロパノール等を挙げることが出来る。

一般式 (I) で表される本発明の皮膚老化防止 剤は、遊離のアミンあるいはアミンの塩の形で用

合することができる。

(作用)

本発明者らは既に、化合物(I)が皮膚中のプロコラゲナーゼの産生を促進することを見出している(特願平2-97071)。

プロコラゲナーゼは生体内においてブラスミンやストロメライシン等の蛋白分解酵素によってコラゲナーゼに活性化される(The Biochemical Journal 166巻21~31頁 1977年.及びProceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the U.S.A. 86巻2632頁, 1989年参照)。そしてこのコラゲナーゼが異常蓄積したコラーゲンを分解し、皮膚の線維化を防止する。

本発明の皮膚老化防止剤及び皮膚化粧料は、上述した作用に基づき、皮膚の線維化を防止し、皮膚の柔軟化を促進し、老化肌を本質的に改善するものと考えられる。

〔実 施 例〕

以下、実施例及び比較例に基づいて本発明を詳説する。尚、実施例に記載の皮膚血流量試験法、

皮膚粘弾性試験法, 美肌効果試験法を下記に示す。 (1) 皮膚血流量試験法

本発明の皮膚老化防止剤(または比較例に示した物質)を含む皮膚化粧料配合試料を塗布した場合の血流量をC A 無配合試料の場合の血流量をC B とし、C A / C B を算出した。1羽について、3回(0.5 F.1.0 .2.0時間)の値を平均し、更に

3 羽の平均を求めて、皮膚血流量増加率とした。 (2) 皮膚粘弾性試験法

局方記載の吸水軟膏に本発明の皮膚老化防止剤・及び比較例で示される物質を含む皮膚化粧料を各々5 重量%の濃度で配合し、試料クリームを作製した。(尚、無配合のものをコントロールとして用いた。)

次に、ウィスター系へアレスラット (6 週齢,オス,1 群 5 匹) の背部を毛刈りし、右肩の 2 × 2 c m の部位に、連日試料クリームを 0.1 g 塗布した。

試験開始後45日目に、特開昭59-120130号公報記載の振動式の皮膚弾性測定器を用いて皮膚粘弾性値を測定した。

尚、同測定器により表示される皮膚粘弾性値 (任意単位)は、皮膚が柔らかい程高い値を示す。 本発明の皮膚化粧料配合クリーム塗布群 5 匹の、 皮膚粘弾性の平均値(S),無配合クリーム塗布群 5 匹の平均値(C) を求め、(S)/(C) を算出して、皮膚粘弾性を評価した。

## (3) 美肌効果試験法(実用テスト)

荒れ肌、小板、乾燥肌等を訴える女子被験者(35~55才)20人に試料を1日2回(朝・夕)連続3ヶ月使用させた後、皮膚の柔軟性, 弾力性, しわの改善について評価させた。結果は、各項目に対して、「皮膚の柔軟性が向上した」, 「皮膚の一つが改善した」と回答した人数で示した。

実施例 1 ~ 6 . 比較例 1 ~ 3 [·スキンミルク]

## (1) 組成

	原 料 成 分	含有量wt%
	・流動パラフィン	2 0. 0
(A)	・ステアリルアルコール	5. 0
	・イソプロピルミリステート	1. 5
(B)	化合物(【)または比較例 の成分	第1歳に記載
	・N - ラウロイルグルタミン 酸ナトリウム	2 0
(C)	・メチルパラベン	0. 2
	・精製水	残量

## (2) 調製法

(A) 成分を攪拌下に均一に混合した後、75℃で5分間、加熱攪拌して均一に溶解した。次に(B) 成分を(C) 成分中に均一に溶解せしめた後、(A) 成分中に添加し、均一に混合攪拌分散し、30℃まで冷却する。使用時には内容物を均一に损過分散して使用する。

#### (3) 特性

各スキンミルクの諸試験を実施した結果を第 l 表に記載した。

(以《杂白)

この表からわかる通り、比較例 I ~ 3 のスキンミルクと比較して、化合物( I )を含有した実施例 I ~ 6 の本発明の皮膚化粧料は、諸試験の全てに亘って良好なる結果を示した。

実施例7~12. 比較例4~6

[スキンクリーム]

実施例 1 ~ 6 と同様に、下記の組成に於いて各々のスキンクリームを調製して諸試験を実施し、その結果を第 2 表に示した。

#### (1) 組成

	原料成分	含 . w	有 量 t %
	・スクワラン	1	0. 0
	・オリーブ油	ì	0. 0
	・固形パラフィン		5. 0
(A)	・セタノール		4. 0
	・ソルビタンモノステアレート		2 0
	・ ポリオキシエチレンソルビタ ンモノステアレート(20E.0.)		2. 0
(B)	化合物(I)または比較例の成分	第に	」 装配 載

 ・グリセリン
 5.0

 (C) ・メチルパラベン
 0.1

 ・精製水
 残量

#### (2) 調製法

(B) 成分を(C) 成分中に均一に溶解してから、 8 0 ℃に加熱する。一方(A) 成分を 8 0 ℃に加熱 溶解してから、(A) 成分中に(C) 成分を注入攪拌 混合する。次いで、攪拌しながら温度 3 0 ℃迄冷 却する。

#### (3) 特性

各スキンクリームの諸試験を実施した結果を第 2 表に記載した。

(以 自)

## 特别平4-95008(5)

この表からわかる通り、比較例4~6のスキン 素軟程 関が性 しわの改善 - ムと比較して、化合物(I)を含有した実 施例 7 ~ 1 2 の本発明の皮膚化粧料は諸試験の全 てに亘って良好なる結果を示した。 (発明の効果) 以上記載の如く、本発明の皮膚老化防止剤及び 皮膚化粧料が、皮膚の柔軟性及び弾力性を向上さ 皮膚粘質性改者物果 せ、皮膚の老化を防止することは明らかである。 1.20

含有量 <u>2世</u>者與亞(#1%)量促進物單

実施例7 トノチルエタノール

比較的6 ブラセンタエキス

比較例4 グリチルリチン 比較例5 アロエエキス チルエタノール

実施例8

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